The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1492

TUESDAY, APRIL 1. 1740.

No. 1490.

IT is very well known, that the late happy Revolution gave Riſe to two conſiderable Parties, which have ever ſince ſubſiſted among us: *Thoſe* that join'd with the Prince of *Orange* in reſcuing theſe Kingdoms from *Popery* and *Arbitrary Power*, which were then pouring in, like a Torrent upon us; and *Thoſe* that ſupported and aſſiſted King *James* in reducing our Necks to the Yoke, and riveting on the Chains and Badges of Slavery, which he was preparing for us: The latter were called *Jacobites*, and the former *Whigs*, or Friends to *Liberty* and the *Revolution*, and they ſtill continue to be diſtinguiſhed by thoſe Names. The *Whigs*, under the *Auſpices* of their great and wiſe Leader, were every-where triumphant; *Liberty* lifted up her Head, and *Slavery* and *Oppreſſion* fled before them: The *Jacobites*, diſcomfited and overthrown, had Recourſe to Frauds, to Conſpiracies, to Aſſaſſinations, to deſtroy their Adverſaries; that is all the free, the wiſe, and the honeſt Part of the Nation, with whom they durſt not engage in the fair and open Field. They acted various Parts, and put on various Diſguiſes, the better to accompliſh their execrable Purpoſes. They aſſum'd the Character of *Whigs*, and theſe *Tools* of *Tyranny* and *Oppreſſion*, under the Lawleſs and Arbitrary Reigns of *Charles* and *James* II. became *great Patriots* and *mighty Advocates* for the Liberties of the People, under the *Free Government* of *William* III. In Publick, *They* were always exclaiming againſt *Corruption*, *Mal-Adminiſtration*, *Standing Armies*, and *Arbitrary Meaſures*, while they themſelves were all the Time ſecretly *Penſioners* to *France*, and engaged in the moſt infamous *Cabals* and *Machinations*, to ſubject the Nation again to the Tyranny of *James* II. ſupported by an Army of *French* and IRISH PAPISTS.

And notwithſtanding when it was to promote their own pernicious Deſigns, they were not aſhamed, as has been ſaid, to pretend to be great Friends to their Country, and moſt zealous Aſſertors of the Rights and Liberties of the People, yet as *They* were always the declared, avowed, inveterate Enemies to the *Revolution*, ſo they conſtantly and inceſſantly oppoſed every Meaſure that was taken to ſettle the *Succeſſion* of the *Crown* in the *preſent Royal Family*; becauſe they were thoroughly ſenſible, that all the Bleſſings which we now enjoy under that great and happy Event, could by that Method only be effectually ſecured to our Poſterity; becauſe *They* knew and dreaded the *Virtue*, the *Steadineſs*, the *Wiſdom* and *Magnanimity*, for which that *Illuſtrious Houſe* had been ſo juſtly diſtinguiſhed and ſo highly celebrated in all Ages, and eaſily foreſaw, that no *Prince*, whoſe Veins were rich with the Blood of *ſuch Anceſtors*, would ever be deluded by *their* Arts, or ſtoop to *their* Power, but that their Prudence and Penetration would eaſily lead them to ſee thro' the former, and their Firmneſs and Reſolution to blaſt and defeat the latter.

And as the Settlement of the Crown on the Auguſt Houſe of *Hanover*, was oppoſed with the utmoſt Rage and Violence by this deſperate and malignant Faction, ſo when by Fraud and Treachery, by Outrage and Riot, by Popular Clamour and Fury, *They* had wreſted the Reins of Government out of the Hands of one of the ableſt, the honeſteſt, and moſt ſucceſsful Adminiſtrations that had ever, till then, conducted the Affairs of theſe Kingdoms, *They* erected all their Batteries, *They* imployed all their Power and Skill, to deſtroy *that Settlement* again, to beat down *that Bulwark* of our *Religion* and *Liberties*, which was erected by our *Glorious Deliverer*, to ſecure us againſt the worſt of Tyranny and Superſtition, *French* Tyranny and *Popiſh* Superſtition; and nothing but the Interpoſition of Providence, in the moſt nice and critical Conjuncture, could have ſaved us from the Ruin that was hovering over us; for thoſe that were in the Poſſeſſion of the Adminiſtration at that Time, had conducted the Pretender to the firſt Step of the Throne, and had prepared and made every Thing ready for him to mount it.

By taking this ſhort View of the Conduct and Actions of the *Jacobites*, from the Revolution to the Death of Queen *Anne*, it will be eaſy to ſee, that all their Pretences to *Publick Spirit*, all the Zeal which they affect for the Rights and Liberties of the People, all their Complaints of Corruption and Mal Adminiſtration, are nothing but mere Amuſement and Deluſion, to diſguiſe and conceal their own deſtructive Deſigns. For what *Publick Spirit* can *They* have, who when they were in Power ſo baſely and infamouſly betrayed the Intereſts of this Nation, by clandeſtinely negociating an inglorious and ruinous Peace with *France*, after a Series of Succeſſes and Victories which are not to be paralelled in the Hiſtory of any Age or Nation? What *Zeal* or *Affection* can They have for the *Rights* and *Liberties* of the People, who were for ſubverting and tearing up the very Foundation on which they ſtood, and on which they could only be ſecure, that is the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, and the Settlement of the Crown in the Houſe of *Hanover*? With what Colour of Modeſty or Decency can *They* exclaim againſt *Corruption* or *Mal-Adminiſtration*, who brought in the Bill of Commerce with *France*? who to pack up a Majority in the Houſe of ———, created Twelve Peers in one Day? who embezzled many Thouſand Pounds of the Publick Money, and then ſhameleſsly declared, *That no Government was worth ſerving, if it were not for ſuch Jobs as thoſe*? who proſtituted the Honour of the Nation to *France*, and ſquander'd away her Treaſures among their Tools and Dependents to ſuppport the Intereſt of the Pretender? and who, to crown the Whole of their Conduct, broke out into an open Rebellion againſt his late Majeſty, immediately after his Acceſſion to the Throne?

If any *Perſon* therefore who was engaged in theſe Meaſures, *who was a Miniſter* in the four laſt Years of Queen *Anne*, and ſteadily and invariably purſuing the ſame Conduct, was a *Rebel* to the late King who was diſcover'd, apprehended, and fled, againſt whom a Proclamation was iſſued, reciting, *That by a Paper found in his Pocket at the time he was apprehended, it manifeſtly appeared, that he had entered into a moſt horrid and traiterous Conſpiracy, not only for encouraging the Rebellion then carrying on in theſe Kingdoms, in Favour of the Pretender, but alſo for abetting and promoting an intended Invaſion in theſe Kingdoms, and that he had made his Eſcape, and was fled from Juſtice*; ſhould ſuch a Perſon as this, who carry'd the Evidences of his Treaſon about him, whoſe flying from Juſtice betray'd his Guilt! whoſe *Manner of doing it*, his *Want of Honour* and *Meanneſs of Spirit!* Should *He*, I ſay, ever aſſume the Character, and talk in the Style of a *Patriot*, ſhould *He* pretend to be a Friend to the preſent Conſtitution, ſhould *He* become mighty zealous for the Honour of the Nation, ſhould *He* make himſelf an Advocate for the Liberties of the People, but above all, ſhould *He* be ſo loſt to all Senſe of Shame, as to appear at the Court, and endeavour to direct the Counſels of a *Prince* of the Houſe of *Hanover*, muſt not all Mankind ſee thro' the Deceit? Can the Knowledge of ſuch recent Tranſactions be ſo totally erazed out of their Memory, that they ſhould not be able to diſcover the monſtrous Perfidy and Treachery that lie hid under ſo thin a Diſguiſe!

For ſure no one can be ſo little acquainted with the World, as not to know that we are not to judge of Men by their Profeſſions, but their Practices; Acts, and not Words, are the true Index of the Mind; a Mans real Views and Deſigns can be only diſcover'd by his Conduct, but the Tongue may be tuned to any Note, or made to ſpeak any Language; Falſhood is as eloquent as Truth, and there is no diſtinguiſhing one from the other, by the Sound alone; to know a Man thoroughly, we muſt trace his Steps thro' all the Stages of his Life, and if we would not be deceived and betray'd, we muſt attend diligently to his Actions, before we liſten to his Profeſſions.

If this eaſy and obvious Rule was to be obſerved with that Care and Attention which the Importance of it requires, the Hypocrite would wear the Mask, the Traitor lay his Spares in vain; the Stab behind, the Arrow that is ſhot in the dark, would miſs their Aim; the Serpent would never be taken into the Boſom, nor the Open and Unſuſpecting fall a Prey to the Falſe and Perfidious; but every Man would be ſufficiently upon his Guard againſt the lying Whiſper, the deceitful Embrace, and the inſidious Counſel, that is given only to betray and deſtroy thoſe that follow it.

But it is the Misfortune of the moſt noble and moſt generous Natures, to be the moſt expoſed to the falſe Careſſes of the *ſupple Sycophant*, and the deſtructive Arts of the *crafty Traitor*; conſcious of their own Integrity, and Strangers to all kind of Fraud and Deceit themſelves, they always judge of the Hearts of others, by their own, and can never believe that the moſt ſolemn Proteſtations of Friendſhip, Fidelity and Attachment to their Intereſts, are put out as falſe Colours only, to draw them the more eaſily into the Ruin which is prepared for them, till Fire is ſet to the Train, and fatal Experience too late convinces them of the Truth.

But *Princes*, beyond all others, ought to be moſt cautious and circumſpect, whom they admit into their Confidence and Counſels; becauſe if *They* happen to be deceived in thoſe they truſt, and delegate their Power to a *ſecret Enemy* or a *falſe Friend*, they arm him with Weapons, which he may, and which he undoubtedly will, whenever he has an Opportunity, turn againſt themſelves; for no Obligations can bind, no Favours can reconcile, no Returns of Gratitude are to be expected, from the harden'd Heart of a *Traitor*, who is from *Education*, from *Principle* from the *natural Turn* and *Diſpoſition* of his Mind *intimately attach'd* to a *Faction*, whoſe *Views*, whoſe *Deſigns*, whoſe *whole Syſtem of Politicks*, are directly oppoſite to the *Intereſts* of the *Prince* whom he pretends to ſerve, and conſequently, while it appears, by the *whole Courſe* of his *Conduct* and *Actions*, that he continues united to the former, it is impoſſible but he muſt be, it is a Contradiction to common Senſe to imagine him not to be a determin'd, irreconcileable, implacable Enemy to the latter, whatever Profeſſions he may make, whatever Diſguiſes he may wear, or however fair and plauſible his Promiſes and Aſſurances may be; for all theſe are only Tools, in the Hands of a *finiſh'd Hypocrite*, the common Arts made uſe of by the *Maſters* in *Diſſimulation* and *Deceit*, to hide the Malignity of their Hearts, that they may lay the Mine the deeper, and ſtrike the Blow the ſurer, when all their Schemes of Ruin are brought to full Maturity, and ready for Execution; then it is that they pull off the Mask, then they avow their Guilt and Perfidy, then they ſtrike the Dagger into the open, unguarded Boſom that receiv'd them, that cheriſh'd them, and put their whole Confidence in them.

HOME PORTS.

Falmouth, March 27. Wind W. S. W. Since my laſt arriv'd the Prince Frederick Packet, Lovell, from Gibraltar in 19 Days, 'who gives an Account of a 'great Sickneſs among the Sailors there.

Plymouth, March 28. 'Laſt Wedneſday was brought 'in here a Spaniſh Prize, laden with Hides and Salt. 'She was taken off of the Weſtern Iſlands by a Ship 'having a Letter of Marque fitted out by Mr Holdi-'worth of Dartmouth.

Topſham, March 29. Arriv'd ſince my laſt the ——, Brown, from Oporto and the Providence, Peterſven, *from Bilbao*; and many Coaſters. Sail'd the Hopewell Tender, Burges, with enliſted Men for the Norfolk at Plymouth; and the St. Joſeph, Bookes, for Spithead, to join the Convoy for Gibraltar; and ſeveral Coaſters.

Poole, March 29. Came in Kitty, Griffith, from Tenby.

Cowes, March 29. On the 27th came in the Swift Sloop, Mitchel, and ſail'd the next Morning to the Weſtward, with the Hound Sloop, Capt. Dilks.

Portſmouth, March 30. Since my laſt came to Spithead from Lisbon, his Majeſty's Ship the Romney, Capt. Medley. Friday Morning ſailed from St. Hellens his Majeſty's Ships the Rocheſter, Capt. Mitchell, and the Cheſter, Capt. Cooper, with the Princeſs Caroline, Martin, and Duke of Dorſet, Gilbert, for China, under their Convoy; and with them ſailed three Ships for the Weſt Indies. Yeſterday Morning ſailed from Spithead on a Cruize, his Majeſty's Ships the Lenox, Capt. Mayne; Orford, Lord Auguſtus Fitzroy; Kent, Capt. Durell; Rippon, Capt. Slaughter; and St. Albans, Capt. Vincent.

Yeſterday Afternoon came to Spithead his Majeſty's Sloop the Trial, Capt. Frogmore, in Company with three Ships for Eaſt India, and ſeven or eight Weſt India Ships, &c. from the Downs. His Majeſty's Sloop, the Drake, Capt. Maſters, is ſail'd to the Eaſtward.

The

The Sweet Peggy, William Weeks, is arriv'd from Gibraltar.

Fourteen Ships of War, and 30 Sail of Merchant-ships are at Spithead. Wind W.

Governor Hargrove embarks for his Government of of Gibraltar the first Offer of a fair Wind.

Deal, March 30. Wind E. S. E. Came back last Night and remains his Majesty's Ship Tilbury. Arrived the James, Poyntestoe, from Oporto; the Matra, Smith, and the Susanna, White, from Lisbon.

Gravesend, March 30. Pass'd by the Union, Alley, from Guernsey; N. S. e Almas, Del Valle, from Figueira; and the Matilda, Blackwell, from Lisbon.

Gravesend, March 31. Pass'd by the Elizabeth, Lee, from Gibraltar, and the London Packet, Channell from Bologne.

Arrived at several Ports

At Dover, the Prelada, Davis, and the Charming Sally, Gutteridge, both from Oporto.

At Bristol, the Catherine, Conner, from Lisbon.

At Gibraltar, the George, Boiling, from Plimouth.

At Madeira, the Friendship, Dickson, from London for Jamaica; the Colchester Man of War, the Mary, Best, and the Carolina Packet, Somerset, all from London.

At Dartmouth, the Algarve, Olding, from Faro.

LONDON.

The James and Christian, Graham, from Sicily for Amsterdam, was taken in the Chops of the Channel, with several others, and carry'd into the Groyne.

The Scipio, Donald, from Greenock for Rotterdam, is lost on the Coast of Holland.

The Ann, John Curling, which sail'd the 5th of December from Botton in New England for London, was taken 31st January last by a Spanish Privateer near the Mouth of the Channel, and carried in Corunna

As also the ——, Bray, from the West of England, with Pilchards, for Oporto.

On Friday came on before Mr. Justice Page, at the Assizes at St. Edmund's-bury in Suffolk, the Trial of Mr. Charles Drew, for the Murder of his Father Charles-John Drew, of Long-Melford in that County, Esq; which held from 7 o'Clock in the Morning till 12 at Noon.

The Council for the King were Mr. Serjeant Prime, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Baldwin, and Mr. Williams: For the Prisoner, Serjeant Urlin (the Deputy-Recorder of this City) and Mr. Pilsworth. The Council for the Prisoner moved that the Trial might be put off to the next Assizes, but it was not agreed to.

There were about 16 Witnesses examin'd to support the Indictment; but the principal Evidence against the Prisoner was Edward Humphreys, formerly an Alehouse-keeper at Long Melford, who deposed, That on the 31st of January last, about 9 o'Clock at Night, as he was coming from Witham to Long-Melford, he met the Prisoner with a Gun in his Hand, in a Lane between the two Houses of the late Mr. Drew (or the Deceased used to do his Business, and frequently lodg'd in a House at some Distance from that in which his Family liv'd); that he got off his Horse and put him into a Field, and then the Prisoner hid his Gun in a Necessary House, and they walk'd together to that House where the Family liv'd: That the Prisoner carried him into his Lodging-Room, and gave him a Dram of Brandy: That it being then between 11 and 12 o'Clock, they went together towards Mr. Drew's other House (where the Murder was committed) and the Prisoner taking his Gun with him, knock'd at the Door, and the Deceased opening the same, Humphreys being in the Street, at a little Distance, immediately heard a Noise within the House, but (pretended) could not distinguish whether it was the Report of a Gun, or the Fall of the Knocker of the Door: That then the Prisoner came out, and they walk'd together towards Liston-Hall, about a Mile and Half from Mr. Drew's House; and as soon as they had parted, Humphreys went back to the Place where he had left his Horse, and rode away to Dunmow in Essex, and did not hear of the Murder till he got to London. Humphreys being ask'd from the Bench, what Discourse they had in their Way to Liston-Hall, he reply'd, the Prisoner said *He had done the Jobb*; and being ask'd what Jobb the Prisoner meant, Humphreys pretended not to know, saying the Prisoner express'd himself no farther.

Then a Servant maid who liv'd at Liston-Hall at the Time the Fact was committed, and who let the Prisoner in on his Return from murdering his Father, was examin'd as to the Time of his Return, who deposed, That it was at a Quarter after 11 o'Clock. The Maid being ask'd from the Bench, how she knew the Time of his Return so exactly, she reply'd, that the Prisoner pull'd out his Watch at his coming in, and looking on it, said it was just a Quarter past 11.

Other Witnesses swore, that Humphreys was at Melford that Night, and that when he came thither again about a Fortnight after, the Prisoner went to his House at Midnight; that when Humphreys was apprehended, the Prisoner shew'd a very great Uneasiness, threaten'd the Constable, and when a Gentleman press'd him very strongly to prosecute Humphreys, and told him plainly the Suspicion he would lie under if he did not do it, he was so far from taking his Advice, that he would have brib'd that same Gentleman to endeavour at getting Humphreys discharged; that soon after this he went to London, where he took the Name of Thomas Roberts, left off his Mourning and wore lac'd Cloaths, took great Pains to conceal himself, gave Orders for conveying away his Estate, and hir'd one William Mace to go from London to Bury Gaol (where Humphreys was confin'd) to *Hear what he could say*; that while the Prisoner Drew was in Newgate he endeavour'd to corrupt one of the Turnkeys to let him escape, and go with him to France, by giving him a Bond of 1000l. a Bill of Sale for several things of Value, (Part of which he deliver'd) and a Note in which he promis'd him half his Estate, in case he should come home by his Majesty's Indemnity or otherwise; all which Papers, and three or four Rings that the Prisoner gave him, were produc'd in Court.

The Prisoner call'd only two Witnesses to his Defence; one as to the Time of Night when he went from home, the other as to the Time when he got to Liston Hall: But they differ'd so little from Humphreys, that they seem'd rather to confirm his Evidence than to contradict it. Upon the whole it appear'd so clearly that Drew either actually committed the Murder, or at least was an Accomplice in it, that the Jury in a few Minutes, and without going out, found him guilty of the Indictment. And he accordingly receiv'd Sentence of Death, together with James Curry for a Robbery on the Highway; but the latter has been since reprieve'd.

Sittings appointed in London and Middlesex before the Right Hon. Sir John Willes, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, in and after Easter Term, 1740.

Middlesex.		London.	
Monday	April 28.	Tuesday	April 29.
Monday	May 5.	Tuesday	May 6.
Thursday	May 8.	Friday	May 9.
Tuesday	May 13.	Wednesday	May 14.
After Term.		After Term.	
Tuesday	May 20.	Wednesday	May 21.

The Coroner's Inquest sat Yesterday on the Body of the Coachman belonging to William Pawlet, Esq; who was suppos'd to have been murder'd at a House in Oxenden-street, as mention'd in our last, but had not finish'd their Examination at Eight o' Clock last Night.

A French Surgeon took upon him to go into the Room where the Deceased lay, and without any Authority sever'd his Head from his Body, and saw'd his Skull open, and likewise open'd his Body. 'Tis suggested this was done in order to prevent the narrow Inspection of the Coroner's Inquest

The Surgeon was secured and carried before Justice De Veil, in order to be examined.

Yesterday Morning the Lady of the Hon. Mr. Arundel, Son and Heir of the Right Hon. the Lord Arundel of Wardour, was brought to Bed of a Son at his House in Charles-street, St. James's.

Last Thursday died at Audley End, in the County of Essex, Thomas Packenham, Esq; a Gentleman possess'd of a very plentiful Estate in the said County.

Yesterday his Grace the Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, was at Kensington, to give the necessary Orders for fitting up that Palace for the Reception of his Majesty and the Royal Family, his Majesty having declar'd his Intention of removing thither the Beginning of next Month.

Captain Jenkins, who was maltreated by the Spaniards, is to have the Command of one of the 20 Gun Ships now building.

High Water this Day at London Bridge,	Morning	Evening
	02 27	02 45

Bank 141 3-4ths. India 158 1 half to 159. South Sea 99 1-8th. Old Annuity 111 3-4ths. New ditto 110 3-8ths to 1-half. Three per Cent. 100 1-half 3-4ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 108 3-4ths. Five per Cent. ditto 91. Royal Assurance 86 1-4th. London Assurance 11 1-4th. African 10. India Bonds 4l. 12s. Prem. Bank Circulation 4l. 7s. 6d Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 3-4ths Prem. English Copper 3l. 7s. 6d. Welsh ditto 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 96. Million Bank 115 1-half. Equivalent 110 1-8th.

RICHARD CHILLINGWORTH,
Upholster, &c.

IS removed from oppofite to the New Church in the Strand, to the *King's Arms* near the Weft End of Somerfet-houfe.

This Day is publiſh'd,
[Price One Shilling]

ALRICK and ISABEL: or, The unhappy Marriage. A Poem.

By STEPHEN DUCK.

Printed for J. Roberts, near the Oxford Arms in Warwick-lane.

This Day is Publiſhed,
[*Price One Shilling*]
(Dedicated to the Members of the ROMAN CLUB)

The RUINS of ROME:
A Poem.

Aſpice Murorum moles, prærupta Saxa,
Obrutaque horrenti vaſta Theatra ſitu:
Hæc ſuus Roma. *Viden' velut ipſa Cadavera tantæ*
Urbis adhuc ſpirent imperioſa minas?

Janus Vitalis.

Printed for Lawton Gilliver at Homer's Head in Fleet-ſtreet.

Juſt Publiſhed, very neatly Printed,
Compleat in TEN VOLUMES *in Twelves,*
With a Frontiſpiece to each Comedy,

The WORKS of MOLIERE in *French* and *Engliſh.*

Being a very proper NEW-YEAR's GIFT to all young Gentlemen and Ladies at Boarding-Schools, &c. as not only of the higheſt Uſe and Inſtruction to thoſe who learn the *French* Language, but likewiſe the moſt Innocent and Entertaining Amuſement to others.

THESE Ten Volumes contain not only the Seventeen Plays of this Author publiſhed ſome Years ago in Eight Volumes, call'd, *A Select Collection of Moliere's Comedies* reviſ'd with great Corrections, but likewiſe Thirteen more Plays, beſides other Pieces, now firſt tranſlated, and which compleat his Works, and is SOLD at the ſame PRICE as the *Select Collection.*

The Original Text is taken from the late Grand *Paris* Edition Publiſh'd by that learned Editor Mr. L.A. SERRE in Six Volumes, Quarto, and ſold at the Price of Six Guineas. An Edition ſo ſuperior to any of the former, that it has given quite a new Face to the Author.

Printed by and for John Watts, at the Printing Office in Wild Court near Lincoln's Inn Fields, and Sold by the Bookſellers of Town and Country.

To be Sold by AUCTION,
This Evening (*being the 7th Night's Sale*) *and the 19 following Evenings, except* Good Friday *and* Eaſter-Eve.

THE Library of Sir Philip Sydenham, Bart. deceaſed.

In this Night's Sale are,

Lithgow's Travels.	Folio.
Cæſaris Comment. ap. Grypb.	Albertus Magnus, 21 Tom. in 11.
Langbaine's Eng Poets, 2 vols.	
Quarto.	Ap. Pengæus Conje. Gr. Hall.
Voyages and Travels, 2 vols.	Sir Tho. Brown's Works.
Charlton's Stonehenge.	Voyages and Travels, 6 vol.
Greenhill's Embalming.	Aldrovandi aviam hiſtor.
Heſiod. Gr. & Lat. Oxon.	Ariſtot. de animal. Scalig.
Hickeſii Gram. Ang. Sax.	5 Bibl. Polyg. cor. Turc. 6 vol.
Hyde de Relig. vet. Perſarum.	2 Caſtelli Lexicon. 2 vol.
Imperat. Rom. Numiſm. Aur.	Biblia Sacra Reg. Gall. 10 vol.

Which will begin ſelling at Half an Hour after Five, at the White Lion in Wych-ſtreet, near New-Inn.

This Day is Publiſhed,
The Sixth Edition, *with* material *Additions, Alterations and Amendments, of*

A Treatiſe of the Diſeaſes of the Head, Brain, and Nerves, more eſpecially of the Palſy, Apoplexy, Lethargy, Epilepſy, Convulſions, Cramp, Frenzy, Vertigo, Megrim, inveterate Head-ach, &c. with Directions for their thorough Cure, and how theſe and many other deplorable Nervous Diſtempers may be aſſuredly prevented, as well as certainly cur'd, and conſequently many Lives ſaved by the Medicines therein, in Engliſh, preſcribed, without the leaſt Reſerve.

To which is ſubjoined,

A Diſcourſe of MELANCHOLY in Men, and VAPOURS in Women; explicating the whole Train of Symptoms, various Degrees, and real Cauſe of thoſe wretched Maladies; and diſcovering a ſhort and moſt certain Method of Cure, by ſafe and eaſy Remedies therein alſo candidly preſcribed, and by which Perſons of either Sex, who are unhappily affected with Melancholy or Vapours, may abſolutely cure themſelves of thoſe pernicious Diſtempers in a ſhort time, without any Fatigue or Diſorder. By a Phyſician.

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